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excluded from the party, who have resigned from it, or who still are members, will presumably not come as a surprise to the top party leaders since they have been attempting to squelch the opposition with various threats and methods of intimidation.

In the pamphlet, Moltved upbraids the Communist Party leadership for having forsaken the revolutionary line in favor of the reform line, thereby neglecting to train the party members for revolutionary action in a given situation and thereby also abandoning the thesis of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Moltved admits that the party leaders have apologized for their worst sins, but does not find this sufficient, since all the sinners, remain and bolster each other up.

According to Moltved, not a single reformist has been thrown out of the party, let alone any of the leaders. He challenges the party members to use their right to elect their own representatives instead of permitting themselves to be muzzled and meekly accepting the candidates selected by party leadership.

Moltved discusses the catastrophic decline of the Communist party and Land og Folk since 1945. Although he finds the decline deplorable, he says that there would be no reason to lose courage if the party had not lost its striking power and had not deviated from Marxism.

The pamphlet states further that the new line resulted in a rubbing of shoulders between the heads of the Communist Party and the bourgeoisie. Moltved says that Rørge Houmann, editor in chief of Land og Folk, gave tribute to President Truman for his contribution to the "fight for freedom" and that Leif Gundel, the paper's foreign politics staff writer, was awarded the Knight's Cross. Moltved continues "At celebrations of the Royal Court, Aksel Larsen assembled the most bourgeois-minded of his Rigsdag group and those of the "revolutionary ladies" who had the means and the desire to procure court costumes for themselves. Larsen's participation in something so far-fetched as a memorial service to Swedish Prince Gustav Adolf, who was killed at Kastrup, goes beyond the ridiculous to the completely grotesque."

Regarding the coup in Czechoslovakia, Moltved says that the party theoreticians interpreted it as something which happened quite innocently -- at any rate, peacefully and purely parliamentarily -- and which signified no peril for the capitalistic groups there. According to Moltved, the Soviet Colonel Tuljanov in Berlin, however, upset this tightrope-walking act by declaring that in no case can there be any question of a peaceful rise of a people's democracy. Where victory has been achieved, he said, it has been as a result of a revolution.

Hereafter, says Moltved, there must be no more talk of Czechoslovakia's peaceful transition to socialism. He adds that the members of the Communist Party must again acknowledge that their leaders have led them astray and have spread confusion in their ranks.

Moltved says further that after the Party Congress in 1949, Aksel Larsen and Alfred Jensen and their followers felt themselves to be firmly in control and thereupon the campaign against the discontented members began.

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Moltved states that until the Congress, the Party Control Commission had invalidated half of the expulsions from the party which the leadership had initiated during the period and, at that, it had acted only on cases of those who desired action. However, he adds, the party leaders hastened to reorganize this Control Commission so that it became an obedient tool of the leadership. According to Moltved, instead of being a safeguard for the members, the commission became an inquisition group to procure derogatory evidence against the opponents of the party leadership.

In the following statements Moltved implies that if there are American agents within the Communist Party, they are at the top of the party; "In all the Communist Parties where purges have taken place -- and will take place -- it is the highly placed party functionaries themselves, those at the very top, who are being prosecuted and sentenced for collaboration with the enemy. In all prosecution evidence, reformism and nationalism is found to be especially damning."

After declaring that the Party Congress in 1952 was a disappointment for the revolutionaries, Moltved urges the party members no longer to allow themselves to be intimidated into silence, but, instead, to demand full freedom of discussion and opportunity for open criticism. "Away with the leaders who are trying to suppress internal party democracy!"

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